

this year, which would have been his 100th birthday, he will have a theater named after him.

But while all of this recognition is well deserved, Al Hirschfeld was most at home at his drawing board, sitting on the barber's chair he liked to use. He was still working until the day he died, drawing a picture of his good friends, the Marx Brothers.

We will never forget Al Hirschfeld. His work will endure for many, many generations. But there is a big hole in the Sunday Times these days with no Hirschfeld drawings to liven up the drama pages and no Ninas to search for.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this resolution. I hope we pass it unanimously.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER). I simply urge adoption of this measure.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the much-beloved New York artist, Al Hirschfeld, who brought the vibrant world of Broadway alive for 75 years—longer than most of us live.

This singular talent drew the actors, composers, choreographers, directors who made it all work—the talented people who are responsible for what we collectively call “the theater,” but what we also recognize is one of the unique contributions of American culture. For a mild-mannered and gentle soul, he was a veritable force of nature.

Hirschfeld's curvy, single line drawings that appeared to be so spare, so simple, held within them all the awe with which he—and we the audience—felt for this original and talented artistic community—and he did it over the generations. His work, his memory, and the theatre he loved will live on, and we will appreciate it more because of a prolific ability to share his vision of it with us.

I urge all my colleagues to support the resolution that remembers and commemorates Al Hirschfeld—a giant in the business of making magic happen before your very eyes, on the New York stage.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COOPER. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 46.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

# PERMITTING OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHS TO BE TAKEN WHILE THE HOUSE IS IN ACTUAL SESSION

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 67) permitting official photographs of the House of Representatives to be taken while the House is in actual session on March 12, 2003.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 67

*Resolved*, That on March 12, 2003, official photographs of the House may be taken while the House is in actual session. Payment for the costs associated with taking, preparing, and distributing such photographs may be made from the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise here today for some mundane business, but important as far as the history of the House is concerned, and that is consideration of House Resolution 67, which would authorize the use of the Chambers of the House for a photograph, official photograph of the House of Representatives for the 108th Congress while we are in session.

I am pleased to do this today on behalf of the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman NEY) of the Committee on House Administration who is not able to be with us; but as a Member I am pleased that the official photograph of the House will be taken, and I will announce this on March 12, 2003.

Payments associated with the taking, preparing, and distributing of the photo may be made from the applicable accounts of the House. The official photo of the House of Representatives, as we all know, has become a tradition for each of our Congresses. I believe this photograph is not only an appropriate moment to the Members serving in the 108th Congress but also a valuable historical record. I urge full support of this bipartisan request for this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this resolution and wish to associate myself with the remarks of my esteemed colleague from Florida (Mr. MICA) on what has become a quintessential Kodak moment for the Members of this august body. And I look forward to that photo opportunity because I agree with the gentleman that this clearly is a historic moment for the House as well.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Again, this is a bipartisan request. It is too bad that the picture is not taken today when we all look relaxed, refreshed, coming back from our districts, but it will be taken, as I said, March 12.

Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 67.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of House Resolution 67, the resolution just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

## PERMITTING USE OF ROTUNDA OF CAPITOL FOR CEREMONY AS PART OF COMMEMORATION OF DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF VICTIMS OF HOLOCAUST

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 40) permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 40

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring).* That the rotunda of the Capitol is authorized to be used on April 30, 2003, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Physical preparations for the ceremony shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as the Architect of the Capitol may prescribe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) and the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to rise here today for consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 40, which is necessary to permit the House and the Congress to use the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum was charged with providing appropriate ways for the Nation to commemorate the days of remembrance as an annual national and civic commemoration of the Holocaust. As a result of this legislation, the very first ceremony of remembrance was held in the rotunda in 1979. It has been held there every year since that time except for periods when the rotunda has been closed for renovations.

House Concurrent Resolution 40, the resolution before us, will provide this year's national ceremony which will be conducted on April 30, 2003, in the rotunda of the United States Capitol Building. The purpose of the days of remembrance, again, is to ask all citizens, all Americans, to reflect on the Holocaust, to remember the victims and to strengthen our sense of democracy, our demand for human rights.

This ceremony will be the centerpiece of similar remembrance ceremonies to be held throughout the Nation. Members of the Congress, government officials, foreign dignitaries, Holocaust survivors, and citizens from all walks of life have attended previous ceremonies. At last year's days of remembrance commemoration in the rotunda of our Capitol, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Condoleezza Rice, was the keynote speaker. Two years ago, President George W. Bush gave the keynote address.

The theme for this particular day of remembrance is "For Your Freedom and Ours." How fitting and how proper that it be in honor and remembrance of those courageous individuals in the Warsaw ghetto who valiantly rose up against their Nazi oppressors some 60 years ago.

In remembering those who took a determined stand against Nazism, we honor the memory of those who perished, and of course we are reminded that individuals do have the power, and the choice, to make a difference in the fight against oppression and murderous hatred. And we are so much reminded of that today as we make choices here in this Congress and as our President makes choices, not only for our Nation but the world, against similar oppression and potential Holocaust.

Madam Speaker, I urge that we support this resolution.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of House Concurrent Resolution 40, authorizing the use of the Capitol rotunda on April 30, 2003, for a ceremony sponsored by the United States Holocaust Memorial Council, pursuant to Public Law 106-292, to observe the days of remembrance for the victims of the Holocaust.

I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of this resolution, and I want to congratulate the distinguished gen-

tleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) for bringing it before us today, and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR), the new chief deputy majority whip, for introducing it.

Congress provides for this ceremony every year during the spring. Related events will be occurring all over the country. I am proud to acknowledge that it has set a precedent in the State of Connecticut. I presided over that chamber's Holocaust memorial services for 8 years.

These related events provide Americans of all faiths and ethnic backgrounds to reflect on the Holocaust, to remember its victims and to strengthen our commitment to democracy and human rights. It is appropriate that we use the Capitol rotunda, the citadel for the rule of law and the location of so many historic ceremonies, to again draw attention to one of the greatest tragedies in human history. It reminds us that such events must never be permitted to occur.

Each year the ceremony has a theme geared to specific events which occurred during the Holocaust, as the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) has pointed out. This year's theme for the days of remembrance is "For Your Freedom and Ours," to honor the courageous armed resistance of the Jews in the Warsaw ghetto to deportation and slaughter in the Nazi death camps.

Between July and September of 1942 the Germans deported nearly 300,000 Jews from the Warsaw ghetto for execution. Cut off from assistance from the outside world, poorly armed resistance forces fought the German military for a month, in April and May of 1943, until the ghetto was finally destroyed. This resistance served as a symbolic victory and protest in the fight against oppression and helped raise the consciousness about the atrocities Hitler was perpetrating in Europe.

While the days of remembrance commemorates historic events in the 1930s and 1940s in Europe, the issues raised by the Holocaust remain fresh in our memories as we survey the political scene in the world today. The nature and tactics of war and the identity of an enemy may change, but what remains is the terror, the cruelty, and the madness of it.

It is especially timely now to encourage public reflection on the faith of Holocaust victims and to remember that there was then and there is still today evil in the world. The ceremony we are authorizing today reminds us that individuals, as well as Nations, can strike a blow to preserve the balance on which human civilization rests.

I urge the passage of this concurrent resolution. I have no additional speakers, but I would just like to thank Matt Pinkus from our staff for his very thorough job and assistance in the comments that I used to address the body today.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased again to bring before the House, House Concurrent Resolution 40 which would permit the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance for the victims of the Holocaust. I urge my colleagues to pass this concurrent resolution and also for them to reflect upon the time in history that we face, the potential for another Holocaust and the easy route of ignoring the world situation and the potential for human disaster. Difficult choices in our times, but we cannot afford to ever experience what we will commemorate and remember, victims of the Holocaust from World War II, on this occasion and use of our rotunda.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Madam Speaker, I want to rise in support of H. Con. Res. 40, authorizing the rotunda of the Capitol to be used on April 30, 2003, for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust, and commend the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CANTOR) for bringing this important measure to the floor at this time.

When we talk of the Holocaust, we speak of a unique atrocity, distinct from any other.

The mass murder that was inflicted upon millions of innocent men, women, and children must be viewed both as crimes against humanity and acts of genocide in their own right, and should be remembered as such.

Yet, while the Holocaust is unique in history, anti-Semitism continues to haunt European society.

Initially, Jews returning home after their liberation from the death camps often were met by their neighbors who had taken their houses, refused to return them, and in many places murdered these survivors of the Nazis.

More recently, the continued violence in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza has released pent-up anti-Semitism throughout Europe.

In my capacity as the Chair of the Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights in the 107th Congress, I held several hearings and briefings on the rise of religious persecution in Europe, engaged in Western European nations in combating the rise of anti-Semitism within their counties and in international fora, where anti-Semitic and anti-Israel bias prevails.

However, this most recent outbreak of anti-Semitism is not limited to Europe by any means.

Many of the ancient canards and lies about Jews are being resurrected in the Arab media.

This includes the revival of the "blood libel" and pervasive Holocaust denial by the government-controlled press in Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

This cannot be tolerated.

We must demand that these governments, recipients of significant U.S. foreign assistance and other U.S. support, take immediate action to publicly repudiate both the message of hate and violence, as well as the purveyors of such filth.

Today, as we consider this measure to provide a forum for honoring the courage and indomitable will of the victims of the Holocaust, let us be guided by the lessons of the past and commit ourselves to eradicating the intolerance and extremism which led to this grim period in history.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this important resolution, so that the lessons of the Holocaust may not be forgotten.

Mr. CROWLEY. Madam Speaker, I am honored to rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 40, permitting the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony as part of the commemoration of the days of remembrance of victims of the Holocaust. Remembrance of victims of the Holocaust is an indispensable and enduring task. We all must honor and identify with the victims. I therefore strongly support the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for a ceremony remembering the victims of the Holocaust.

The most horrifying extent of anti-Semitism took place during the Nazi and Fascist reign in Europe. Jewish people were beaten, discriminated, and deported to concentration camps where they had to suffer from hard labor and medical experiments or were executed in gas chambers. This most horrible form of anti-Semitism took the lives of more than six million people, and the Jewish fate must never be forgotten. Indeed, we must ensure that the seeds of anti-Semitism are never sown again in Europe or elsewhere in the world.

And although we are currently in the sixth decade after the end of the Holocaust, the fight against anti-Semitism is far from over. Quite the contrary, new hatred against Jews can be witnessed in Europe, the Caucasus, and Central Asia. Nazi slogans are shouted in the streets of Germany, synagogues are burnt, and Jews are beaten up. This kind of hatred has already brought catastrophe to the Jewish people. Remembrance of the past is therefore essential as it helps focus attention on current and future threats to the Jewish people.

Remembrance must, however, go beyond intellectual insight and historical facts and should also include an emotional understanding, as far as this is possible. Only then are people ready to develop an attitude of zero-tolerance against anti-Semitism and discrimination in general.

Mr. CANTOR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this important resolution, H. Con. Res. 40, permitting the use of the United States Capitol rotunda to observe, Yom Hashoah, the Day of Remembrance for Victims of the Holocaust.

Madam Speaker, seventy years ago a tyrant as evil as any known in the history of man, rose to power preaching an agenda of hate and racial superiority. His shadow caused darkness to fall upon the earth. He slew the innocent and pure, men and women and children, with vapors of poison and burned them with fire. And when the light of freedom shined again, tens of millions lay dead, cities and nations lay in ruin and a world stood awe struck at the horrors that had occurred.

Sadly today, even in our time, we face again totalitarian regimes led by maniacal dictators who threaten the peace and stability of the world. The rotunda of the United States Capitol represents the seat of free and open discourse, the foundation of our democracy, and is an anathema to those tyrannical leaders and their regimes.

We in the United States, the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson and Martin Luther King, enjoy a great deal of freedom. We must not take these freedoms for granted. We must not forget that genocide and human rights abuses continue to occur around the world. We must not remain silent when such atrocities occur,

and we must dedicate ourselves to continue to educate people around the globe about the horrors of the Holocaust. We must be forever mindful of the danger of such intolerance and ensure that it never happens again.

Madam Speaker, that is why there can be no place more fitting than the rotunda of our Capitol, where freedom shines, to remember those innocent who suffered from a tyrant past, and to speak to the hope of those oppressed people who suffer from the tyrants of today.

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 40.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MICA. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of H. Con. Res. 40.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

#### REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY REGARDING PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 108-41)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required by section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report prepared by my Administration on the national emergency with respect to the

proliferation of weapons of mass destruction that was declared in Executive Order 12938 of November 14, 1994.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 25, 2003.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1830

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WHITFIELD) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

#### ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 98), and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 98

*Resolved*, That the following Members be and are hereby elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Small Business: Mr. King of Iowa.

Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Murphy.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

H. Res. 46, by the yeas and yeas;

H. Con. Res. 40, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF AL HIRSCHFELD AND HIS LEGACY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 46.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) that the House suspend